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28	78A-6-117 continues for purposes of this chapter until he becomes 21 years of age, unless
29	terminated earlier. However, the court, subject to Section 78A-6-121, retains jurisdiction
30	beyond the age of 21 of a person who has refused or failed to pay any fine or victim restitution
31	ordered by the court, but only for the purpose of causing compliance with existing orders.
32	(2) (a) The continuing jurisdiction of the court terminates:
33	(i) upon order of the court;
34	(ii) upon commitment to a secure youth corrections facility; or
35	(iii) upon commencement of proceedings in adult cases under Section 78A-6-1001.
36	(b) The continuing jurisdiction of the court is not terminated by marriage.
37	(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a) $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{(ii)} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$, the court retains jurisdiction
37a	to make and
38	enforce orders related to restitution.
39	(3) When a minor has been committed by the court to the physical custody of a local
40	mental health authority or its designee or to the Utah State Developmental Center, the local
41	mental health authority or its designee or the superintendent of the Utah State Developmental
42	Center shall give the court written notice of its intention to discharge, release, or parole the
43	minor not fewer than five days prior to the discharge, release, or parole.
44	(4) Jurisdiction over a minor on probation or under protective supervision, or of a
45	minor who is otherwise under the continuing jurisdiction of the court, may be transferred by the
46	court to the court of another district, if the receiving court consents, or upon direction of the
47	chair of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges. The receiving court has the same powers with
48	respect to the minor that it would have if the proceedings originated in that court.

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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel